THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1127.] SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

LONDON, May 20.

Papers presented by His Majesty's command, to both Houses of Parliament, 18th May, 1803.

[*Continued from Wednesday's Gazette.*]

No. XLVI.

Paris, March 17, 1803.

MY LORD,

I called yesterday on M. de Talleyrand, to converse with him on the subject of what had passed on Sunday last at the Thuilleries. He had been since that day so fully occupied with his expeditions to different Foreign Courts, that I had no opportunity of seeing him sooner. I told him, that I had been placed by the First Consul, in a situation which could neither suit my public nor my private feelings. That I went to the Thuilleries to pay my respects to the First Consul, and to present my countrymen, but not to treat of political subjects; and that unless I had the assurance from him, that I should not be exposed to a repetition of the same disagreeable circumstances, I should be under the necessity of discontinuing my visits to the Thuilleries. M. de Talleyrand assured me, that it was very far from the First Consul's intention to distress me; but he had felt himself personally insulted by the charges brought against him by the English government; *and that it was incumbent upon him to take the first opportunity of exculpating himself in the presence of the Ministers of the different Powers of Europe.* He assured me that nothing similar would occur.

(Signed) WHITWORTH.

The Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, &c.

No. XLVII.—Is an extract of a Letter from Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Paris, March 18, 1803; The only material point in this dispatch is a remark of the English Ambassador to Talleyrand, viz. That by our possession of Malta, France was not threatened, but the reverse was the case, should the access to Egypt be opened by its evacuation.

No. XLVIII.—Letter from Lord Hawkesbury to Lord Whitworth, dated Downing Street, March 22, 1803. His Lordship says: "I have it in command to signify to you his Majesty's pleasure that you take the earliest opportunity te represent to Monsieur de Talleyrand, the surprise with which his Majesty has learnt the conduct which the First Consul had observed towards your excellency in the instance to which that dispatch refers; and you will add, that as his Majesty has a right to expect that his Ambassador should be treated with the respect and attention due to the dignity of the sovereign whom he represents, it will be impossible for you to present yourself on any days of ceremony to the First Consul, unless you receive an assurance that you will never be exposed to a repetition of the treatment which you experienced on the occasion."

No. XLIX.—Contains the following note. The undersigned general of division, Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic, has laid before his government the note addressed to him by his excellency Lord Hawkesbury. He had received orders to make the following answer to the observation therein contained.

The object of this note appears to be to explain his Britannic Majesty's message and to give some elucidations which had been demanded respecting the execution of the Treaty of Amiens.

The First Consul will not make any complaint relative to the extraordinary and unexpected assertions of this act issued by his Britannic Majesty. Not one of them is founded.

His Britannic Majesty believes that his kingdom is menaced by preparations made in the ports of Holland and France. He has been deceived; The First Consul has made no preparation.

There were at the time of the message but two frigates in the roads of Holland, and but three corvettes in the road of Dunkirk.

How can his Britannic Majesty's Ministers have been deceived on facts so evident? His Britannic Majesty's Ambassadors at Paris and at the Hague have seriously to reproach themselves, if they have credited information so evidently false, and if they did not foresee that they thereby exposed to err in the most important deliberations.

Was it not conformable to the usage practised among nations, first to demand explanations, and thus to take means for being convinced of the falsehood of the intelligence which the Ministers might have received? Must not the least effects of the omission of this practice be, to bring on the ruin of families, and to carry confusion, uncertainty and disorder into all the commercial affairs of both nations? The First Consul knows, both from his own sentiments, and judging of other people by the French, that a great nation can never be terrified. He believes that good policy and the feelings of true dignity ever inspire the sentiments of esteem for a rival nation, and never the design of menacing her. A great nation may be destroyed but not intimidated.

The second part of his Majesty's message consists of another assertion no better founded. His Britannic Majesty makes mention of discussions, the success of which is doubtful. What are these discussions? What official notes, what protocols prove the opening, the progress, the vicissatudes of a debate? Can a state of difficulteis which leads to an alternative of peace or war, spring up unawares without commencement, without progression, and lead without distinction, to an appeal to arms, before all the means of conciliation have been exhausted.

In this case the appeal has been publicly made before it could be known that there was room for misunderstanding.—The termination of the discussion was announced before they had begun.—The issue of a difficult discussion has been declared before it is rose. What would Europe, what would both nations think, if they knew that these discussions, announced by his Britannic majesty as so difficulty to terminate were unknown to the French government; and that the First Consul, on reading the message, could not comprehend the meaning of either of the declaration therein contained.

He has also abstained from any ostensible step; and whatever may have been the clamour, the activity, the provocations of war which have taken place in England since that message, he has given no orders, he has made no dispositions, no preparations. He places his glory in an affair of this nature, wholly in being taken in an unprovided state. He will continue in this system of honest frankness, until his Britannic Majesty has reflected fully on the part he proposed to take.

In Lord Hawkesbury's note, an opinion is expressed, that the French Republic has increased in power since the peace of Amiens. This is a decided error. Since that France has evacuated a considerable territory. The French power has received no degree of augmentation. If his Britannic majesty is determined to make war, he may alledge all the pretexts he pleases. He will find few less founded.

As to the complaints made respecting the publications which may have appeared in France, they are of an order too secondary to be capable of influencing such a decison. Are we then returned to the age of tournaments? Motives of this nature might have authorised, four centuries ago, the combat of thirties, but they cannot, in this age, be a reason for war between two countries.

It might suffice in this respect to reply to his excellency, that no representation has been made by him on the subject to the government of the Republic, and that if it was but justice to grant satisfaction, the First Consul had a right to expect that which was required by M. Otto, in his note of the 22d Thermidor last, upon grounds more serious and more just.

Is it possible that the English ministry can have been ignorant, that ever since the conclusion of the treaty of Amiens, the English press has not ceased to spread through Europe the rage of war, the discredit of peace, and shameless and boundless outrages against every thing which is the object of the love and veneration of the French people.

A few days after the satisfaction of the peace, one of his Britannic Majesty's ministers declared that the peace establishment must be considerable; and the distrust excited by this declaration made in Parliament, with as much bitterness as impropropriety, furnished a commentary for the exaggerations and alarms which were circulated in despicable pamphlets, and in newspapers as contemptible as those libels. Since that time, these writers have found themselves invariably supported in their insolent observations by particular phrases taken from the speeches scarcely to be exceeded by the news writers themselves, have, for these 18 months tended to encourage insult against other governments to that degree, that every European must be offended, and reasonable Englishman must be humiliated, by such unheard of licentiousness.

What if we connect with these allies, proceedings more offensive and serious: the indulgence granted to French criminals, publishing daily outrages in the French language; the still more inexcusable toleration extended to villains covered with crimes, and plotting assasinations incessantly, such as George, who still continues to reside at London, protected, and having a considerable establishment; in a word, the little justice which has been shewn to all our representations.—How are we to account for the publicity of this complaint which his Britannic majesty has thought proper to make, respecting some indefinite wrongs which he has hitherto thought unnecessary to bring before the first consul?

The first consul has had cause to be convinced that all his representations on all these points were useless, and that his Britannic majesty, regardless of the neighbouring powers, was resolved to authorize every thing within his dominions; but he did not on that account entertain a doubt of the continuance of peace, nor alarm Europe with the notification of war. He confined himself to this principle of conduct, to permit or prevent in France with respect to England whatever should be permitted or prevented in England with respect to France.

He has, however, expressed, and again expresses his wish, that means should be adopted to prevent in future any mention being made of what is passing in England either in the official discussions, or in the polemical writings in France, as in like manner in the French official discussions and polemical writings no mention whatever should be made of what is passing in England.

Lord Hawkesbury mentions an article in a newspaper, containing a report of a French colonel.—In serious discussions an answer on this point might be dispensed with; but it is neither a long nor difficult matter.

A colonel in the English army has published a work in England, filled with the most atrocious and disgusting calumnies against the French army and its general. The lies it contains have been contradicted by the reception which colonel Sebastiani experienced. The publicity of his report was at once a refutation and reparation which the French army had a right to expect. On his arrival in Egyt, this officer, to his astonishment, found the English army there, although they should have evacuated it, and the Turks prodigiously alarmed at the continuance of the English army, and its relations with the natives in rebellion and open revolt against the sublime Porte.

He must have conceived that the treaties which connect us with the Porte, and by which we have granted to it the integrity of its possessions, compelled us to unite ourselves with that power. It was natural to think that England meant to declare war from the instant she refused to execute the articles of the treaty. For after all, France is not reduced to such a state of debasement as to suffer treaties made with her to be executed or not at pleasure.—

Hence the researches made by this officer, as to the forces which were in Egyt, and as to the position occupied by the English army.

But Egpyt has since been restored to the dominion of its lawful sovereign, and the idea of a rupture between the two nations, on account of the engagement contracted with the Porte, no longer exists.

There remains therefore, but one object worthy of fixing the attention of the two nations. The execution of the treaty of Amiens, as far as concerns Malta. His majesty has engaged to restore it to the Order, and to entrust it to the Neapolitan Army till the order should be in condition to guard it. His majesty will reject all sophistry, every distinction, every mental reservation which be offered to him, to put in doubt the force and the validity of his engagement. His Britannic majesty's enquiry, his conscience in this respect, are guarantees for the French Republic. Were it otherwise, what means in future would the two nations have for coming to an understanding? Would not all be chaos?—This would indeed be adding another calamity to those which have menaced social order.

The undersigned is directed to declare, in short, that the first consul will take up the defiance of war given by England to France; that as to Malta, he sees no subject for discussion, the treaty having provided for every thing, and settled every thing

The undersigned has the honor &c.

(Signed) ANDREOSSI.

Portland Place, 8 Germinal year 11 (20th March 1803.)

No. L.

Downing street, April 4, 1803.

My Lord,

It is become essential, that the discussions which have been for some time subsisting between his majesty and the French governments should be brought to an issue, within as short a time as is consistent with the deliberation which must be given to objects of so much importance.

The last note presented by General Andreossi, in the name of his government, in answer to my note of the 15th of last month, evades all explanation, and even all discussion, of the points of which complaint has been made by his Majesty.

If the French government should seriously intend to persist in this course of proceeding, there can be no hopes of a successful termination to the present negociation. It is important, therefore, that you should ascertain distinctly, in the first instance, whether they are disposed to enter into explanation on the points on which his Majesty, has complained and to come to such an arrangement as may be calculated to adjust the differences at present subsisting between the two countries; and for this purpose you will present a note to the effect of that which is herewith inclosed. Is it possible that the French government may continue to evade all discussion on the points in question, and confine themselves to a categorical demand, that Malta should be immediately evacuated. In that case, it is his Majesty's pleasure that you should declare the impossibility of the relations of amity continuing to subsist between the two countries, and the necessity that you will be under of leaving Paris within a certain time. But if, on the other hand, they should shew a readiness to enter into discussion, and to give reasonable satisfaction and explanation, it is important that you should be informed, without loss of time, of the sentiments of his majesty's government, as to what might be considered as an equitable adjustment of the difference between the two governments at this moment.

I have, therefore by his majesty's command, inclosed the project of an arrangement, which, under the present circumstances, would meet the ideas of his majesty's government; which would afford security for those objects which are considered as endangered the unequivocal disclosure of the views of the First Consul, and which, at the same time, might entirely save the honour of the French government.

I am, &c. HAWKESBURY.

His Excellency Lord Whitworth, &c. &c. &c.

(First inclosure referred to in No. L.)

The undersigned his Britannic majesty's ambassador extraordinary, has received the orders of his court to make the following communication to the French government.

His majesty has perceived, with great regret, that the French government continue to withhold all satisfaction and explanation on the points on which he has complained; and that at the same time when they evade all discussion on the subject of his representations, they persist in their requisition that the island of Malta should be forthwith evacuated by his forces. His majesty can never so far forget what is due to himself, and to his people as to acquiesce in such a course of proceedings. He has therefore commanded the undersigned to ascertain distinctly from the French government, whether they are determined to preserve in withholding all satisfaction and explanation upon the points on which his majesty complained, or whether they are disposed, without delay, to give such satisfaction and explanation upon the present state of affairs, as may lead to an arrangement, which may be calculated to adjust the differences at present subsisting between the two governments.

It is his majesty's anxious desire that by adopting this mode of proceeding, an end may be put to that state of suspence and uncertainty which must be so injurious to the interests of both countries.

(Signed) WHITWORTH.

(Second inclosure, referred to in No. L.)

Heads of an arrangement to be concluded by treaty or convention between his Majesty and the French government.

Malta to remain in perpetuity in the possession of his majesty. The knights of the order of St. John to be indemnified by his majesty for any loses of property which they may sustain in consequence of such an arrangement.

Holland and Switzerland to be evacuated by the French troops.

The island of Elba to be confirmed by his majesty to France, and the king to be acknowledged.

The Italian and Liguran republics to be acknowledged by his majesty, provided an arrangement is made in Italy for the king of Sardinia, which shall be satisfactory to him.

No. LI.

Lord Whitworth's acknowledgment of the receipt of dispatches from Lord Hawkesbury.

No. LII.

Paris, April 7, 1803.

My Lord,

Since writing the preceding dispatch, I have seen M. de Talleyand, and communicated to him the inclosed note, which I trust your Lordship will find as close a translation as possible of that which I received from your Lordship. He read it over with much attention, and when he had done he appeared to be in expectation of some other communication. Upon desiring he would explain himself, he said that he was in hopes I should have furnished him with the heads of those points, on which it was affirmed in the note that the French government had so repeatedly refused all explanation and satisfaction. I told him that it would have been entirely useless to repeat what had been so often urged in vain; that he could not but know that the explanation required, referred to the conduct of the French government, and the system of aggrandizement which it had constantly pursued since the conclusion and in direct violation of the Treaty of Amiens, founded as it indisputably was on the state of possession of the two countries at the time; that with regard to the satisfaction, it evidently referred to the unjustifiable insinuations and charges against his Majesty's government, against the officer commanding his forces in Egypt, and against the British army in that quarter, contained in the official report of Colonel Sebastiani. He was by no means disposed to admit, that either of these cases could justify the assertion of the French government having refused explanation and satisfaction, on the ground that no notice had been taken of these transactions but in a very cursory manner; nor had any explanation ever been required as to any particular transaction whether in Italy or elsewhere, and if it had, it would immediately have been given; and that the language of Colonel Sebastiani was not to be put in any comparison with that used by Major Wilson, in his account of the campaign of Egypt. I urged the difference of a common publication like that to which he alluded, and a Report to the First Consul, published by him in his official paper. On the occasion M. de Talleyrand was disposed to call in question the authenticity of the Moniteur. In short, the most ungrounded assertions were substituted for arguments; and among these, I cannot but place that so often repeated, of the First Consul's having entirely given up all ides of Egypt, consequently we could have no pretence for retaining Malta.

He assured me for the rest, that he would communicate it this evening to the First Consul, and that to-morrow he should in all probability have a communication to make in return.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WHITWORTH.

Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, &c.

(Inclosure referred to in No. LII.)

Le Soussigne, Ambassadeur Extraordinaire, et Plenipotentiare de Sa Majeste Britannique, a recu ordre de la cour de communiquerce qui suit au Gouvernment de France.

Sa Majeste a vu a regret, que le Gouvernment de France continue a refuser tout satisfaction et tout explication sur les objects dont elle a se plaindre, et qu'en evivant toute discussion de ce que fait le sujet de ses representations il persiste neanmoins a demander l'evacuation de l'Isle de Maithe par les forces de Sa Majeste. Sa Majeste sait trop ce qu'elle se doit a ellememe et a son peuple pour acquescer a de pariels procedes. En consequence, elle a ordonne an soussigne de savoir distinctement du du Gouvernement de France, s'il est determine a perseverer dausson refus de toute satisfaction et de toute explication sur les objets de plainte de Sa Majeste, on bien s'il est dispose a donner sans delai cette satisfaction et cette explication sur l'etat actuel des affaires, de maniere a pouvoir conduire a un arrangemen qui seroit de nature a ajuster les differences qui actuellement existent entre les deux Governments.

Sa Majeste desire sincerement l'adoption de ce moyen que mettroit fin a un etat de suspension et d'incertitude si nuisible a l'interet des deux nations, et de voirque les deux gouvernemens agissant parles memes principles de justice et de moderation puissent s'entendre pour concourir aux mesures les plus susceptibles de leur assurer une tranquillite permanente.

Le soussigne prie son excellence M. DE TALLEYRAND d'agreer l'assurance de sa haute consideration

WHITWORTH.

(To be continued.)

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1803.

—PORT OF RICHMOND—

—ENTERED—

Brig	Tyger, Bartlett,	Boston.
Sch.	Lydia, Coulk,	Baltimore.
	Nancy, Bates,	Philadelphia.
	J. Adams, Babcock,	ditto.
	Polley, Green,	Norfolk.
	Robert, Sherer,	New-York.
	Portsmouth, Godwin,	Norfolk.
	Nancy, Jewell,	ditto.
Sloop	Nancy, Jenkins,	ditto.
	James, Symmans,	ditto.
	Unity, Barrett,	G. E. Harbour.

—CLEARED—

Ship	Urania, Stone,	Liverpool.
Sch.	Sally, King,	New-York.
	Eliza, Webb,	ditto.
	Republican, Burrus,	ditto.
	Charming Mary, Potter,	Leith.
	Hannah, Sherry,	Salem.
	Harlequin, Baker,	Philadelphia.
	Rajah, Cropsey,	New-York.

The Examiner of Wednesday last has quoted the following sentence from a publication in the Virginia Gazette, and says it is a falsehood: "Many of whom, "Mr. Jefferson's admirers and idolaters, who pre- "tend to have some knowledge in stile and composi- "tion, also pretend to see clearly, that Mr. Living- "ston's Memorial was written by Mr. Jefferson;" & "defies the writer to mention a single republican "who has made such a remark;" and concludes by "demanding the name of *one* republican who "has said that Mr. Livingston's Memorial was "written by Mr. Jefferson." We know the state- ment, as it appeared in this paper, to be correct.— We have heard such language frequently held in public conversations by republicans of great respect- ability; and we have heard from undoubted author- rity, that similar opinions have been frequently expressed, particularly at a late feast in Caro- line. It was chiefly to the lanaguage of this company that we alluded, because there were per- sons there who were relied upon as leaders.

We do not intend to become the partizans of Mr. Monroe, Mr. Livingston, or any other man. It is our duty to publish the truth, and we shall continue to do so, regardless of any man, however he be elevated by talents or popularity. As to Mr. Monroe, he has been unexpectedly defended in this paper, upon some occasions; but this is no reason for exempting him from censure, upon other occasions, if he should deserve it. We have too much feeling for our fellow-citizens, although we may differ with them in politics, to be popping their names into a newspaper upon trivial occasions, such as this; and we make no doubt, if the writer in the Examiner will make a little enquiry, that he will find our statement upon this occasion, *to be not less true, than all others which have appeared in this paper.*

From the Boston Palladium, July 19.

IMPORTANT DISPATCHES.

A letter was last evening received in town from Portland, informing of the arrival there, on Satur- day night, of a barge, 43 days from Liverpool, with di patches from the American Charge des Affaires in England, for government. The letter adds, that the vessel was engaged for the sole purpose of bringing these dispatches, was ordered to enter the first port she could in the United States, and nei- ther brought papers nor letters for private individ- uals.

Captain Salter, who arrived last evening in the stage from Portland, communicates information similar to what is contained in the letter.

The Portland papers were printed yesterday, and will probably be received in town this evening. Al- though they can give no information of the dis- patches, they may furnish some news obtained ver- bally from the captain of the barque.

FOR THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Concerning DUANE, &c.

(No. XII.)

In the first days of the French revolution the political stage was occupied by many of the most amiable, virtuous and enlightened men, who ever existed. The world, astonished at such an assem blage and concentration of virtue and wisdom, looked forward to an universal political regenera- tion; to an everlasting establishment of human rights; nay, even to the perfectability of man. The councils of that great and enlightened nation were directed by a Condorcet, a Roland, a Brisot, a Rabaut, a La Sourse, a Vergneaux, a Siller, and many more of the same description. They were all philosophers, all men of truth, and of public and private justice. They were soon driven from the helm by men who professed the same princi- ples. They were denounced—accused—imprison- ed—tried—condemned, and executed. Their ad- versaries thought proper to observe all these neces- sary gradations, that they might establish a confi- dence in their own designs, by the semblance and forms of justice.

The persons who united in an effort for the de- struction of these virtuous men, in a very little time quarrelled with each other, and with a very few exceptions, shared the same fate which they had decreed to their virtuous predecessors. All of these persons, though France was overwhelmed with crimes, and deluged with blood, pretended to the same principles. They were all *patriots*, they were all *republicans*, all *friends to the people*. It was for *the people* that they put their lives, their ALL, in daily jeopardy. It was for *the people* that they sent their bosom friends, their confidants, their copatriots, to the guilotine, and finally ascended the scaffold, and at the moment of death, would exclaim, with enthusiasm, *vive la republique!*

All this, and a thousand times as much, being true, I ask, whether it is supposed that Mr. Duane is inflated with more enthusiasm, or with any thing which will urge him to go greater lengths than I have described? I ask, whether the Banditti who are now enrolled under his political banners, after they obtain public confidence, or power, will be checked in their course until every opposition is re- moved? Did not Robespierre send Danton, Ca- miller, Desmoulines, Chaumette, Hebert, and Fa- bre d'Eglantine, all to the scaffold? And who were all these? They were revolutionary characters, who had excited and inflamed the people to destroy all that was good, great and virtuous, by their in- cendiary and inflamatory publications. They were all popular, and it was for this cause that Robespierre sought, and succeeded in, their destruction. And was not Robespierre and his own gang soon after sent to the same scaffold, by Talien and others? and is not, even Talien at this time, not only in dis- grace, but a poor miserable outcast?

Thus then by example I shew, that whether Duane is to be considered as an honest enthusiast, as a declamatory blockhead, or as an unprincipled, vindictive, blood-thirsty revolutionist, still his course is equally to be abhorred, and ought equal- ly to be counteracted. It is the duty of every man who knows, sees and weighs these things, and who believes, let the motive be what it may, that the event is equally to be dreaded, to use his best ef- forts. There surely is nothing to which he or his adherents can pretend, which surpassed the preten- sions of the enthusiasts concerning whom I have just written.

Let me not be misunderstood. I offer no exte- nuation or excuse for Duane. I do not believe that his mischievous deeds proceed from an honest enthusiasm. No—I consider him to be a deliber- ate sinner, working mischief, from the wanton de- pravity of a turbulent, discontented and wicked heart; and although I do not believe that the gene- rality of those who patronize him and justify his deeds, have similar sentiments, yet it is an inde- niable fact that there are persons, high in public confidence, high in fame, and high in power, who know that this detestable portrait is true; who have used Duane as a tool to promote their own eleva- tion, and who have not sufficient integrity or ener- gy of character to shake him off. Among these, Governor M'Kean is not included. It is to his ho- nor, and it cannot be too often told or repeated, that he has humbled the self-stiled organ of the public will.

If ever M'Kean's example shall be followed; if the patrons of the Aurora shall find that public jus- tice, and private safety, require them to leave Du- ane to his fate, he will then, perhaps, be induced to render himself useful to society. He possesses ta- lents, which can always be employed usefully and lucratively. Whenever such circumstances, or his own convictions shall urge him to pursue a new career, provided its object and execution be laud- able, then it will be, that Duane will have my best wishes for his success. The implacable war which I have waged, and will continue to wage against him, has in it nothing that is personal; it is direct- ed altogether against his public editorial charac- ter—against his publications—against portending mischiefs—against the falsehoods and calumnies which have either come from his pen, or have been published in his paper. This cannot be forgotten or denied. It is possible that this demoralizer may have acted upon the enthusiasm of mistaken zeal. It is more probable that being borne down by the tide of misfortune, and by the hard hand of pinch- ing want, he may have adopted a course and pur- sued practices, which time, reflection, better cir- cumstances, and approaching old age may induce him to discard or change. It is not my desire to push him to desperation. My duty to society has excited me to attack him and his paper, as the com- mon enemies of mankind; and the same duty urg- es me to proclaim with unspeakable joy, that there is now a fair prospect of seeing this important ob- ject accomplished, even by some of those whose purses, talents and names have heretofore assisted in their support.

With respect to Duane's *achievements* in other quarters of the world, it is not necessary to repeat or urge them. But there are acts of universal pub- licity which have been performed upon the Ameri- can stage, which ought to be urged over and over, until every man, woman and child shall understand —shall remember—and shall repeat them.

It was Duane and some others who made a mid- night and clandestine entry into the Office of the Treasury; obtained possession of the public re- cords; made garbled or mutilated extracts from them: These extracts were published in the Auro- ra, from whence they were republished in other papers throughout the United States, in colours which were calculated to destroy the confidence of the people in their rulers. At the very time when this was perpetrated, when every man who was con- versant in public affairs, whether federalist or de- mocrat, knew that the whole was false, and that the perpetrators deserved the gibbet; yet there were leading men, who had attached themselves to the democratic party, who took uncommon and undis- guised pains to recommend the Aurora, and to cir- culate the falshoods which it contained.

It was Duane who wrote a pamphlet entitled *Jasper Dwight*, for the sole purpose of calumniating the illustrious Washington, the father of his coun- try.

It was Duane who has accused the deceased Callender, of having stolen mahogany—of having been detected by one of the democratic party—of being liberated by the person who detected him, because he was a fellow labourer in the same vine- yard. It was Duane who afterwards became the confidential correspondent, and personal associate and friend of Callender. But a rupture having ta- ken place, Duane finding some inducements to de- stroy Callender, published the mahogany story, justified the concealment of one whom he alledged to be a thief, and thus by an act of incautious re- venge, exposed his own principles to universal noto- riety. In justice to Callender it is proper to say, that he denied the accusation, and repeatedly defi- ed Duane, in the most provoking style, to state a single circumstance of time, place, or fact. It is not necessary to swell the black catalogue. Is there a man of honor, who can pretend to uphold a man, who is capable of such conduct, and professes such principles?

Many of the foregoing remarks are not solely applicable to Duane. They apply indirectly to many other much more important and conspicuous characters, who are now battening on the spoils of success, and success too which was obtained by a system of criminality—a system which may be ob- scured during the tide of prosperity, but will most surely be exposed and published at a future day, with all the strength of truth and in all the terms of detestation.

It is well known that the president of the United States, is not only openly accused, but has been and is now much blamed for affording countenance and support to Duane, and some others of the same revolutionizing and demoralizing class. Not know- ing the extent of these things, I shall say nothing more than this; if it be so, the president's conduct cannot be defended.

Duane has, among other things, taken upon him- self the privilege of saying something about the distribution of public offices.

With respect to the appointment to public offi- ces, I know that it is impossible for the president, or any man upon earth, to give satisfaction. There ever were and ever will be more, whose patriotism has no other impulse, or object; and as there are more of such patriots than there are offices, discon- tent and complaint are to be expected. A candid [illegible] will weigh these things with impartiality, and will be content if public favor is conferred upon de- serving men.

But when we see a Gallatin at the head of the Treasury, a Duane enjoying a lucrative employ- ment, and numberless *et ceteras*, discontent swells into disgust, and we ought all to feel irresistable excitements to hostility and opposition against the president himself.

I will conclude this essay and these discussions with some historical quotations, which appear to be extremely applicable to the present subject and the present times.

The Emperor Valentinian (of Rome) having rai- sed worthless men to dignities, was addressed by Symmachus, the Prefect of Rome, in the following words, or to the following effect: "*That men of honor could always be found to supply the offices of state; that in order to discover them, the first step was to reject all solicitors for places, and among the rest would certainly be found, people who deserved public confidence.*" Perhaps there never was an oc- casion when these words could be urged with more propriety. Although this truth is undeniable, yet it is reasonable to presume that the president has adopted the same course, and would answer as Valentinian did to Symmachus: "It is not per- "mitted to reason on the decisions of *the sovereign*. "To call in question the man whom *he* hath ho- "nored with his choice, is an offence against the "*majesty of Emperor.*" Although it is not likely that Mr. Jefferson would speak with so much frank- ness, yet it must be evident to every man of reflec- tion, that in this respect the president has taken the Emperor Valentinian for his model.

LUCIUS.

(CONCLUDED.)

NEW YORK, July 23.

A respectable commercial friend has favoured the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with London Papers to the Evening of the 30th May, received by the ship Charles from Liverpool. They contain much interesting intelligence, of which the following is a brief abstract:

LONDON, *May 25.*

Last Friday, at three o'clock, the following Mes- sage was delivered by several of the Orators of Go- vernment to the Senate, the Legislative Body, and the Tribunate:—

MESSAGE.

Saint Cloud, May 20.

The Ambassador of England has been recalled; compelled by this circumstance the Ambassador of the Republic has quitted a country where he could no longer hear the language of peace.

At this decisive moment the Government submits to your view, and it will submit to the view of France and of Europe, its first relations with the Britannic Ministry, the negociations which were terminated by the Treaty of Amiens, and the new discussions which seem to finish by an absolute ruptuse.

The present age and posterity will there see all that it has done to put an end to the calamities of war, and with what moderation and what patience it has laboured to prevent their return.

Nothing has been able to interrupt the course of the projects formed to rekindle discord between the two nations. The Treaty of Amiens had been ne- gociated amidst the clamours of a party hostile to Peace. Scarcely was it concluded, when it was the object of bitter censure. It was represented as fa- tal to England, because it was not disgraceful to France. Soon after, alarms were disseminated; dangers were pretended, on which was established the necessity of a state of Peace, such as to be a permanent signal of new hostilities. There were kept in reserve, and hired, those vile miscreants, who had torn the bosom of their Country, and who were intended to tear it anew. Vain calculations of hatred! We are no longer that France which was divided by factions, and buffeted by storms; but France restored to internal tranquility, regene- rated in her administration and her laws, and ready to fall, with her whole weight, upon whatever fo- reign State may dare to attack her, and to unite with the banditti whom an atrocious policy would once more cast upon her shores to organize pillage and assassinations.

At length an unexpected Message, all at once, terrifies England with imaginary armaments in France and Batavia, and supposes the existence of important discussions which divided the two Go- vernments, while no such discussion was known to the French Government.

Immediately formidable armaments took place on the coasts, and in the ports of Great Britain; the sea is covered with her ships of war; and it is in the midst of these preparations that the Cabinet of London demands of France the abrogation of a fundamental article of the Treaty of Amiens.

They wanted they said, new guarantees; and they despised the sanctity of Treaties, the execuri- on of which is the first of guarantees which nations can give to each other.

In vain did France invoke that faith which has been sworn: in vain did she appeal to the forms re- ceived among nations; in vain did she consent to shut her eyes to the actual non execution of the ar- ticle of the Treaty of Amiens, from which England pretended to release herself; in vain was she wil- ling to delay taking a definitive resolution until Spain and Batavia, both of them contracting par- ties, could have manifested their disposition; in vain, in short, did she propose to request the medi- ation of the Powers who had been induced to gua- rantee, and who, in effect did guarantee the stipu- lation required to be abrogated.

Every proposition was rejected, and the demands of England became more imperious and more abso- lute.

It was not in the principles of the Government to yield to menace; it was not in their power to bend the majesty of the French People to laws prescribed to them with forms so haughty and so new. Had they done so, they would have consecrated in fa- vour of England the right of annulling, at her sole pleasure, all the stipulations which bind her to- wards France. It would have authorized her to demand from France new guarantees on the slight- est alarm, which she might have thought proper to pretend; and hence two new principles would have been placed in the public code of Great Britain, by the side of that by which she has disinherited the other nations of the common sovereignty of the seas, and submitted to her laws and to her regula- tions indpendence of their flag.

The Government stopt at the limit traced out by its principles and its duties. The negociation is in- terrupted, and we are ready to fight, if we are at- tacked.

We shall at least fight for maintaining the faith of treaties, and for the honour of the French name.

Had we yielded to a vain terror, we should soon have had to fight to repel new pretensions; but we should have fought dishonoured by a previous weak- ness, fallen in our own eyes, and degraded in the eyes of an enemy which should have once made us bend to her unjust pretensions.

The nation will repose itself in the consciousness of its strength, whatever injuries the enemy do us in places where we shall not have been able to pre- vent them or to reach them. The result of this contest will be such as we have a right to expect from the justice of our cause and the courage of our warriors.

The First Consul, (Signed) BONAPARTE.

By the First Consul,

The Secretary of state, (Signed) MARET.

MAY 28r

Price of Stocks this day at one o'clock.

Consols for July opening 61 11/16, 61. 60 1/8, 59 7/8.

Reduced 58 15/16—5 per Cent. 94 11/16—New Ann 93 11/16.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Fox delivered an animated address (which we shall give the first opportunity) on the proposition which he understood had been made to England by the Emperor of Russia, to interpole his mediation for the adjustment of differences; and concluded by moving an address to his majesty, to avail himself of that disposition.

Lord Hawkesbury and Mr. Pitt objected to the motion, as betraying indecision. The former ob- served, that as to any proposal which might have been made by the court of Petersburg, the very way in which it came, and even the nature of it, must necessarily be such as to render it impossible for his majesty's government to act upon it. The house must recollect the distance between Peters- burg and London, and of consequence the length of time it would take a person to travel from one place to another, so that when a messenger left Pe- tersburg, very little could have been known there of the state of things passing in this country. The proposition that came from the court of Petersburg was made with a reference to the conferences going on between England and France, and the reluctance which appeared in the two governments to bring them to a speedy conclusion. The proposition was that the two ministers of his Imperial majesty should give every assistance in their power to the negocia- ting parties; and the Emperor would give his good offices in concluding and Establishing an arrange- ment which might be thought necessary. Under all the circumstances of the case, considering that the intervention came in a loose and general way, and at a time when every thing had been fully and fairly laid before the French government, and per- haps, at the very time when the British ambassador was leaving Paris, his majesty's ministers, consider- ing all these things, did not think that a proposal so general and undefined was one which could at that time be acted upon. But it was not to be conclu- ded from this that they objected to listen to any proposition coming from Russia in the shape of me- diation. He could assure the house and the honor- able gentleman opposite to him, that they would at any time be ready, either to receive from the court of Petersburg its ideas, as to the grounds on which an adjustment might be entered into between Great Britain & France, or to state to the court of Pe ers- burg the grounds on which the British government would agree to such an adjustment. His majesty's minister would not avoid entering into a business of this kind from any want of etiquette or forms, but would be ready, even through the channel of the Russian minister at Paris, to state the views of the British government. But until some proposal was made, upon which they could act with propriety, they did not think it would be consistent with their duty, to advise his majesty to withdraw any of his exertions in the prosecution of the contest which was already begun.

Mr. Fox then rose and said, that as the noble Lord had declared it to be the intention of his Ma- jesty's Government to consent to any mediation which might be proposed by the Emperor of Russia between Great Britain and France, he was ready to withdraw his motion—The motion was accord- ingly withdrawn.

Every bench was immediately deserted. The Members crowded from all parts of the House round the table, and all seemed to feel the impatience of

having gained the support of the authority of this great character. Several Members offered themselves to the attention of the House, but no one could be listened to.

After the agitation had subsisted, the House proceeded with the Orders of the Day.

—

We have to congratulate our Country on the temper and spirit which seemed to actuate all parties in the proceedings which took place last night in the House of Commons. Mr. Fox's promised motion was made respecting the mediation of Russia, and the explanation which followed shewed, that Ministers had already been following that line of conduct which it was the object of his motion to make them adopt. It was creditable both to Mr. Fox and to ministers, that in a point of so much magnitude, there had been a coincidence of opinion; and we never saw the Members of all parties so ardent in their congratulations as on this occasion when a real unanimity and an almost unexampled cordiality appeared,

What may be the issue no one can possibly foresee. But that no relaxation in the means we have already reforted to for our own security ought to take place, seems to be the general opinion.

After Mr. Fox withdrew his motion yesterday in the House of Commons, he went over to the Treasury Bench, and shook hands with Mr. Addington and Lord Hawkesbury.

An order from Government was received on Tuesday by M. Coquebert de Monbert, the French Commercial Commissioners, to leave London within twenty-four hours, and quit the kingdom with all possible dispatch. He accordingly set out on his return to Paris last Wednesday.

The embargo has been ordered to be taken off all vessels that are bound to Russia.

Yesterday the following ships were ordered into commission, and the Captains, whose names are affixed, were appointed to command them:

Spencer, 74 guns, Capt. Stofford; Ruby, 64 Gardner; Wasp, (sloop) 18 Aylmer; Plover, (do.) 18 Hancock.

A great alteration is said to have taken place in the political system of his Prussian Majesty, who appears inclined to act in concert with the Emperor Alexander, and the Emperor of Germany. The Prussian troops are on their march to the Electorate of Hanover, but although their object is stated to be the protection of that territory, we have little doubt that the measure has been occasioned by the apprehension of the Cabinet of Berlin, lest France should anticipate their entrance, and obtain possession of the Electorate.

An attempt has been made by Gen. Brune, the French Ambassador, at Constantinople, to have the ports of Turkey shut against our shipping. The Porte continues firm to its true interests, and all his exertions and intrigues have proved fruitless.

May 30.

Price of Stocks this day, at 12 oclock.

3 per Cent. Consols, shut—Ditto for Acc. 57 1-2.

3 per Cent. Reduced 58—Omnium,—

According to the last letters received from Constantinople it appears that the Arabian rebel, Abdul Wechab, is making great progress, and that he has actually made himself master of the city of Mecca.

The first act of the war on the part of the First Consul has been not to meet us manfully at sea, nor to carry on hostilities in the way adopted between civilized nations, but to make an attack upon the persons and liberty of those whom he was bound by all the laws of hospitality to respect—*He has seized and imprisoned all our countrymen and women in France!!!*

The mails between the two nations having been stopped, a packet sailed on Friday from Dover as a flag of trace. When she arrived at Calais, she found that two of the English packet boats had been seized, and the men imprisoned. She was informed also, that the First Consul had issued a decree to the following effect:

"That every British subject of an age not under 18 nor exceeding 60, or bearing a commission under his Britannic majesty, who is at present in France, shall immediately be considered prisoners of war, to answer for such citizens of the French republic as shall have been detained and made prisoners by the vessels and subjects of his Britannic majesty."

In consequence of the above decree, Mr. Talbot, the secretary to the British legation, who had arrived at Calais on his return to this country, was not allowed to embark. The Earl of Yarmouth, Sir James Crawford, Mr. Cobourn, and 100 other Englishmen, are also detained at Calais. We have not heard whether they have been sent to prison or not. The captain of the Auckland packet, which returned on Saturday afternoon from Calais, brought over dispatches from Mr. Talbot, informing his majesty's ministers of his detention.

At Paris, it is said by some, that the English gentlemen have been sent to the Temple, the Conciergerie, and other prisons, and the ladies to Fontainebleau. Other accounts state, that both men and women have been ordered to repair to Fontainebleau. At Dunkirk, all the English we understand, have been put in prison.

Nor has this tyrannical measure been confined to France. The Dutch government have been compelled by this Consul, who boasts of fighting for the independence of nations, to execute in Holland the decree issued at Paris, and to arrest and imprison our countrymen with great severity. Mr. Liston, our ambassador has been made a prisoner of war, and has actually, it it said, been thrown into the Brille prison! One of our messengers, Mr. East, has experienced the same fate. He and Mr. Wagstaff, the messenger, left the Hague together, for England, but receiving an intimation that their sailing from Helvoetsluys might be opposed, they resolved that Mr. East should proceed to Helvoetsluys, that Mr. Wagstaff should remain behind with the dispatches, and should the latter find that the former had been detained, he might adopt the best method he could for leaving the country. When Mr. East reached Helvoetsluys, he found that the two English packets, which had been waiting there for some time, had been detained, and the captains and crews made prisoners. As soon as it was known that he was an English messenger, he was also sent to the Brille prison. Mr. Wagstaff, who was apprised of what passed, made the best of his way to Scheveling, where he got an open boat, and arrived safe with his dispatches in England.

FROM HAVANNA.

We learn by Capt. Frost, from Havana, that the government of that place had given orders to put an immediate stop to the practice of smuggling; and had seized American property to the amount of 12,000 dollars, belonging to dealers in leather in the United States. In consequence of information having been received, of the Intendant's being concerned in covering American property under Spanish colours, he had been ordered home, and was to sail in ten days after Captain Frost's departure, in a brig for Spain.

The celebrated Bowles was at Havanna in irons; but it was expected he would be given up in exchange for two Spanish officers in captivity with the Indans.

Four or five Spanish ships of war lying in port, were getting ready for sea; as also, with all possible expidition, eight or ten English Guineamen, who had had an intimation of war, but no certain account of it.

Fourteen nuns, from New-Orleans, had arrived *safe* at Havanna.

—

The Philadelphia Gazette.

JULY 22d.

Latest from Europe.

Our papers by the Commerce, arrived yesterday, consist of a regular file of the London Sun, from the 12th of May down to the 1st of June. Their contents are not very important. The naval list constitutes the most prominent article in the latest papers. By these it appears, that England has commenced the war with great spirit and equal success. Prizes, many of them immencely valuable, are daily pouring into the British ports. The zeal and activity of the naval commanders, in every direction are a certain presage of the future brilliant operations.

In the Sun of the 28th May, we find a volumnious report of a debate which occurred in the House of Commons the day preceding, relative to the proffered mediation of Russia. In the debate of Messrs. Pitt and Fox took conspicuos parts. It appears, that the idea of such a mediation is not entirely hopeless. Some members speak sanguinely of its success.—We shall hereafter give the whole of the debate a place in our Gazette.

MUSIC.

Mr. VOGEL,

Organist and professor of Music from the Catholic Seminary in Baltimore.

INFORMS the ladies and gentlemen that he intends to reside in the city of Richmond, and will pursue the callings of his profession, in all its branches, Vocal and Instrumental. He will devote his attention particularly to the teaching of the PIANO FORTE, the HARP, to the bringing up his pupils, if required, in the knowledge of Composition, Thorough-Bass, &c.

He also *Repairs Musical Instruments* of every description, and would have no objection to take under his care and management CHURCH ORGANS, or other similar instruments—He doubts not of being able to give satisfaction to such as may honor him with their notice, having had long experience in the line of his profession.

He resides in Robert Gamble's Brick house, on the corner of the Main street and that leading to Col. Mayo's Bridge.

Bonds due at the Custom House

Richmond, in the month of August become payable on the following days, viz.

Ship	Octavia,	August	1
do.	Hope,	do.	6
do.	Bellona,	do.	6
do.	Warren,	do.	11
do.	Jeanie,	do.	11
do.	Herald,	do.	11
do.	Montgomery,	do.	23
do.	Industry,	do.	27
Schooner	Friendship,	do.	12

Custom House, Richmond, July 30th, 1803.

At a meeting of the Society of Cincinnati, in the State of Virginia, at the Capitol in the City of Richmond, on Monday, the 13th December, 1802, in pursuance of an adjournment to that day at the last meeting:

PRESENT,

JAMES WOOD, President;
EDWARD CARRINGTON, Vice-President;
SAMUEL COLEMAN, Secretary;

Churchill Jones,	John L. Crute,
Henry Bowyer,	William B. Wallace,
William Bentley,	John Pryor,
James Williams,	Robert Porterfield,
John Jamefon,	Robert Gamble,
Basil Middleton,	John White,
John B. Scott,	Marks Vaudewall,
Larkin Smith,	John Watts,
Clement Carrington,	Mayo Carrington,
James Wright,	John Stith,
Charles Scott,	Willis Wilfon,
John Trabue,	Joseph Blackwell, &
William Moseley,	Jordan Harris.
Colin Cocke,	

The Society, after some observations from several members, respecting the future disposition of the funds, without coming to any decision, adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Tuesday, the 14th of December, 1802.

The Society met according to adjournment.

PRESENT,

JAMES WOOD, President;
EDWARD CARRINGTON, Vice-President;
WILLIAM HETH, Treasurer;
SAMUEL COLEMAN, Secretary;

Charles Scott,	Joseph Blackwell,
John B. Scott,	John Stith,
Jordan Harris,	William Moseley,
Clement Carrington,	John White,
James Wright,	Henry Bowyer,
Marks Vandewall,	Churchill Jones,
Larkin Smith,	William Bentley,
William B. Wallace,	Willis Wilfon,
John Harris,	John L. Crute,
John Watts,	Basil Middleton,
Robert Porterfield,	Matthew Clay,
James Williams,	Colin Cocke, and
Robert Gamble,	George Carrington.

On motion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed to make an appropriation of the funds of the Society to such object as may be agreed upon by the present meeting, subject however to confirmation by a majority of the whole members composing the Society at the next general meeting, in person or by proxy, appointed in writing, or by letter to the president; and of which due notice shall be given in the public papers, and by letter from the president.

After some debate on the object of the appropriation, without coming to any specific proposition, the meeting adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, the 15th of December, 1802.

The Society met according to adjournment.

PRESENT,

JAMES WOOD, President;
EDWARD CARRINGTON, Vice-President;
WILLIAM HETH, Treasurer;
SAMUEL COLEMAN, Secretary;

William Bentley,	John Jamefon,
John L. Crute,	Churchill Jones,
William Mofeley,	John Watts,
Robert Gamble,	John White,
John B. Scott,	James Wright,
Mayo Carrington,	James Williams,
Larkin Smith,	Willis Wilfon,
John Pryor,	Henry Bowyer,
William B. Wallace,	Clement Carrington,
Robert Porterfield,	John Stith,
Charles Scott,	Basil Middleton,
John Harris,	Matthew Clay,
Jordan Harris,	Colin Cocke, and
Joseph Blackwell,	Marks Vandewall.
George Carrington,	

On motion the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the object of the appropriation of the funds of this Society, be the seminary of learning in the county of Rockbridge, denominated the Washington Academy, (to which the shares of the James River Company heretofore vested in our late illustrious leader and hero General Washington, have, by him, been appropriated) subject to such charges of a charitable nature as have been or may be adopted by this Society.

The meeting then proceeded to the appointment of their officers for the ensuing year, when those of the last year were unanimously re-appointed, viz.

JAMES WOOD, President;
EDWARD CARRINGTON, Vice-President;
WILLIAM HETH, Treasurer; and
SAMUEL COLEMAN, Secretary.

On motion the following resolution was agreed to:

Rssolved, That the mode of appropriation of the funds of this Society by the committee appointed for that purpose, if confirmed as provided by the first resolution, shall be by the purchase of shares in the James River Company and lands within the state of Virginia as may in their opinion be most beneficial, and the conveyance thereof to the trustees of the Washington Academy, to be held unalienable, for the use of the said Academy: Provided, however, that the said committee shall retain a controul over the product of the property purchased, so long, and to such amount, as may be sufficient to meet the objects of charity referred to in the second resolution.

On motion,

Resolved, That when the present meeting adjourn, the adjournment be to the second Monday in December next, at the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

The meeting then proceeded to the appointment of their standing committee for the ensuing year, when Robert Gamble, John Pryor, Marks Vandewall, and John White, in addition to the officers, were unanimously re-appointed.

On motion,

Resolved, That James Wood, Edward Carrington, William Heth, Samuel Coleman, Robert Gamble, Marks Vandewall, John Pryor, John White, Larkin Smith, William Bentley, Churchill Jones, William Moseley, and Robert Porterfield, be the committee of thirteen designated in the first resolution relative to the appropriation of the funds.

And then the meeting adjourned until the second Monday in December, 1803, then to meet at the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

JAMES WOOD, President.

Attest,
SAMUEL COLEMAN, Secretary. (3t.)

TO BE SOLD,

On the 1st October next, at the Eagle Tavern, the following Tracts of

Military Rights--to wit:

2033 Acres, (the patent by the president of the U. S.) in the name of G. F. Stras, assignee of Wm. Winflow, who was assignee of Benjamin Winflow, an enfign in the army of the U. S.

1000 Acres, a survey made for Peter Talbot, and affigned by general warranty by Wm. Radford, dec. to faid G. F. Stras, lying on the weft fork of Sciota.

666 2-3 Acres, a survey in the fame predicament in every refpect as the above. N. B. The above two furveys were received in payment in lieu of cafh at 8s. for two houfes and a piece of ground, where the family of the faid Mr. Radford now refide; fold at a low price.

1000 Acres, being a survey, (as yet in the hands of Col. Richard Anderfon) fold by general warranty and engagement to pay the expences of faid furvey, by Charles Copland, efq. to faid G. F. Stras, the faid Charles Copland being affignee of Charles Scott, (affignee of Charles Jones) the location being No. 694, N. W. O.

550, being an undivided moiety of 1100 acres, the whole purchafed in the name of G. F. Stras, (by the prefident of the U. S.) the other half, or acre for acre, being claimed by promife from Mr. Chatham, faid G. F. Stras' agent, to Mr. Wm. Little for having made the location and this furvey of tract, by which circumftance the land is fuppofed to be very valuable.

400 Acres on Pittman's Creek, ftate of Kentucky, patented in the name of Robert Harvey, and purchafed by G. F. Stras from Charles Copland, efq.

234 Acres, being No. 248, in the Illinois Grant, purchafed in 1793, by faid G. F. Stras, from capt. John Rogers, dec.

5883 2.3ds.

The terms of sale are, ¼ on the 1st of January 1804;—¼ on the 1st April;—¼ on the 1st of October following, and the last ¼ on the 1st of January 1805, payable in bonds, with approved security. For further particulars apply, for the first five Tracts, to Messrs. *Pickett, Pollard & Johnson*; for the two last, to Mr. *Charles Copland*.

July 30, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

On the firft of November next, at the Eagle Tavern, in Richmond,

Two Tracts of Military Lands,

LYING on Deer Creek, Chriftian county, Kentucky; one of 1000 acres, patented in the name of Major George Lewis; the fecond, in the names of General Mercer and Colonel Guftavus Wallace, containing 2000 acres, and joining the firft Tract.

Thefe Lands, befides their valuable quality in other refpects, are fuppofed to contain Salt Springs. Mr. George Clark, who is now, and will be for fome weeks longer in Richmond, will, if applied to, give a more particular defcription of them. The fale is advertifed thus early, in order to give to perfons at a diftance in this ftate, as well as the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the lands, timely notice of the fame.

The conditions of fales will be, one and two years credit, the purchafers to give bonds with undoubted and approved fecurity, and bearing intereft from the day of fale.

Prosser & Moncure, v. M.

Richmond, July 30, 1803. 104w.

COMMITTED

TO this jail, an old NEGRO MAN, who fays he belongs to Mathew Lee, of Prince George county. He appears to be about 60 years of age, has a bald head, and is about 5feet 7 or 8 inches high.—The owner is defired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

James Taylor, jailor.

Williamfburg, 20th July, 1803.

☞ The Circus in the Hay Market Gardens, being nearly completed in a very commodious manner, we hear that Mr. M. Sully, will certainly have an equestrean performance their in the course of next week, he having been a considerable time past engaged in Training Horses for the purpose.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Henrico, May 30th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is a fum of money at command, belonging to the eftate of Reuben George, deceafed, late of Caroline county, which I am willing to pay as far as it will go to any perfons who may have juft and legal demands againft the eftate: And notice is alfo given, that I propofe to render an account of my adminiftration to the court of Caroline, which will fit in October next, or as foon afterwards as circumftances will authorife, at which time I propofe to give up all the affets which may be in my hands in fuch manner as the court have and may direct: And notice is alfo given, that this advertifement will be plead in bar to any claim or demand which at any time hereafter may be fet up againft me, as adminiftrator of the aforefaid eftate.

REUBEN GEORGE, Adm'r.
of Reuben George, dec.

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Virginia Justice,

For Sale at this Office.

Charlotte Court, 6th June, 1803.

John Dennis, *Plaintiff.* } In Chan-
AGAINST cery.
Blow and Barkesdale, *Defendant.* }

THE defendant Barkesdale not having entered his appearance according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this State—on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is ordered that he appear here on the first day of November court next, and answer the plaintiffs bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Courthouse of the said county.

A Copy—Teste,

Thomas Read, Clerk.

NOTICE.

In the case of SOLOMON EMANUEL, *a Bankrupt.*

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against Solomon Emanuel, Merchant of the City of Richmond, and district of Virginia, and he having been declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to Surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 20th day of this present month (June) on Friday the 8th and on Saturday the 30th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the Commissioners office in the City of Richmond held in the house on the cross street leading to the Basin, and then and there make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors of the said Bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second meeting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from, the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners Office
Richmond 15th June 1803.

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30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June last, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertson, of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, black Girl, about twenty years old, stoops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by platting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harbored.—She is a good semstress.

I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in jail so that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

James River Company.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the James River Company, on the 2d July, 1803,

Resolved, that the Treasurer pay to the several Shareholders, a dividend of six per cent. on each share for the last six months

Extracts from the minutes,

Robert Pollard, Cl'k.

Virginia.

At a superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, June 2nd, 1803,

Between

James Henderson and Robert Fitzgerald, merchants and partners, acting under and by the firm of Henderson and Fitzgerald, Plaintiffs,

And

Sarah Shields, adm'x of John Shields, and Eleazar Backus, Defendants.

THE Defendant Sarah Shields not having entered her appearance and givne security accordiug to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that she is not an inhabitant of this Country; on the motion the Plaintiffs by their Council it is ordered, that the said Defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the Plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some news-paper the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said City.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

ALL persons that have Claims against the estate of EVAN RAGLAND, dec'd, are hereby desired to bring them forward properly authenticated, on or before the 22d day of August next, at which time I shall attend at the late dwelling house of said Ragland, upper end of Hanover county, near Brown's Tavern, and shall on that day dispose of so much of the estate as may be sufficient for the payment of such claims as are then produced.—This advertisement will be plead in bar of any that may be made after that time, as I shall close my Executorship and deliver up the estate to the Legatees.

Garland Thompson, Ex'r.

22d July, 1803. [12awk4†]

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE following Certificates of Stock of the United States, standing on the books of John Hopkins, esq. Commissioner of Loans, have been lost or mislaid, viz.

No. 969—dolls. 1498 64 six per cent.
931 749 32 def. 6 per cent
933 1123 98 three per cent.

All of which Certificates are dated 11th May, 1793, and signed by John Hopkins, Commissioner of Loans, state of Virginia. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a renewal of the above Certificates, agreeable to law. Any person who can give me information oft he said Certificates, shall be generously rewarded.

Cornelius Calvert, sen.

Norfolk, July 5, 1803. 12aw6w†.

CLARET
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has just received a Consignment of excellent CLARET, in *Cases*, containing 12 bottles each, which will be sold low for *Cash*, or *Country Produce*, at market rates.

ROBERT GAMBLE.

Richmond, July 27th, 1803.

LAND for SALE.

ON Friday the fifth of August, will be sold at Public auction, in the town of New-Canton, between two and three thousand acres of

WOOD LAND,

LYING in Buckingham county, near James and Slate Rivers, about four miles above the seven Islands. This land was late the property of Colonel Samuel Jordan, deceased, and was on a division of his land, allotted to Dr. John Adams; it has been laid off into lots, from two to four hundred acres, and as it is presumed purchasers will wish to view it, in a few days, plats will be lodged with Mr. Stephen Guarrant, who lives joining it, and also with Benjamin Pollard of New-Canton, subject to the use of those who may wish to view the land, and which enable will them to find any part of it from the information of those who live adjoining. The terms of sale will be one fourth in hand, and the remaining three fourths in three equal annual payments, to be secured on the land or otherwise as may be agreed on; a title will be made the purchaser when the first payment is made, and the balance secured.

WILLIAM R. BERNARD,
For JOHN ADAMS.

July, 9th, 1803. tds.

For Sale, on Credit.

To be sold, on the premises, on Thursday the 18th day of August next, to the highest bidder, on a credit of four equal and annual installments, that valuable

Manufacturing Mill,

ON Swift Creek, in Chesterfield county, about three miles from this town the property of the late William Douglas, dec'd. and of John Brander, which they purchased of Messrs. Ebenezer Stott & Co.—Adjoining the Mill, and to be sold with it, are 68 acres of LAND more or less. The Mill has four pair of Burr Mill Stones, and complete Machinery, on the most approved construction for carrying on the manufacturing business extentively. There are besides on the premises a Saw-Mill, a Blacksmith's Shop, a Dwelling House, a Kitchen, and other Out Houses, necessary for the accommodation of a family, in good order. Bonds and approved security will be required of the purchaser, and security on the property itself for the three last installments, which will bear interest from the expiration of one year from the time of the sale, until paid. The title to the property is unquestionably good. It was purchased by the late William Douglas and John Brander of Messrs. Eben. Stott & Co. and the subscribers will grant a deed conveying to the purchasers all the right and title which they derived from Messrs. Stott & Co.

At the same time and place will be sold, on a credit of 6 months, all the Mill Property, consisting of Horses, Oxen, Hogs, Waggons, Blacksmith's Tools, and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

CHARLES J. MACMURDO,
Executor of Wm. Douglas, dec.
JOHN BRANDER.

Petersburg, 21st July, 1803. 6tp.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

Of excellent quality, and completely assorted, FOR sale by the subscriber, nearly opposite to Messrs. Taylor & Brown's Vendue Office.

S. M. Myers.

May 2, 1803.

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, May 17, 1803.

Between

William Long, only acting executor of the testament of Alexander Brydie, deceased, Plaintiff,

And

James Richard Miller, Patrick Hart, and William Maclure, of the city of London, merchants and partners, under the firm of Miller, Hart & Company; William Brown, John McCredie and Boyd Miller, formerly Boyd Darby, merchants and partners, under the firm of William Brown & Company, Defendants.

THE defendants James Richard Miller, Patrick Hart, William Maclure and Boyd Miller, formerly Boyd Darby, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country. On the motion of the plaintiff by his council, It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of September term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Richmond, June 28, 1803.

All persons having claims the estate of William Harris, deceased, late of Charles City county, are desired to bring them forward, properly authenticated, to the administrator, on or before the 20th of December next at which time it is my intention to make a final settlement of the Decendent's Estate: All persons indebted to the said Wm. Harris, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. This advertisement will be plead in Bar against all claims that are not rendered by the time above menioned.

Thos. Harris, Admr.

1300 Pieces of

NANKEENS

FOR SALE.—Apply to
JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th May, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the case of EDWARD JACKSON, A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United Sates," hath been awarded and issued against Edward Jackson, late merchant of the county of Randolph, but now of the county of Harrison, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 22d day of July, and on Wednesday the 17th and Saturday the 27th days of August next, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects—When and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; and at the second sitting to choose an assignee or assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is desired to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners' Office, Richmond, July 16, 1803.

STOLEN

Out of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 21st April last, a

A BAY MARE,

ABOUT 14 hands high, and about 8 or 9 years old, has striped hoofs, with a few white hairs round one of the hind hoofs, a star in her forehead, intermixed with brown hairs. She is perhaps one of the fleetest nags for a quarter of a mile in this state; trots and gallops remarkably well, and carries her tail very strait. A reward of twenty Dollars will be given for delivering the said Mare to me, living in Essex county, or for such information as she be obtained; and on conviction of the thief, and recovery of the Mare, fifty dollars.

JOSEPH BOHANNAN.

Essex county, June 24, 1803. 3mp

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale, that valuable and well known TRACT of LAND at Goode's Bridge, upon Appomatox, in the county of Chesterfield, whereon the late Col. Francis Goode resided, containing about 1050 acres.

The eligibility of its situation upon the river; the fertility of the soil; its nearness to market, either by land or water carriage; the order of the plantation, which is sufficient to work fifteen hands; and the convenience and elegancy of the buildings, added to a thousand other advantages, are such as render this valuable estate an object truly worthy of the attention of the public. Any person wishing to view the land, will be shown by applying to Mr. Robert Goode, jun. residing on the premises.

This land may be treated for privately until the 6th day of October next, at which time, should it not be disposed of, it will be offered to the highest bidder, at public sale, upon the premises.

Terms, one third cash, and the balance in one and two years; to secure which a trust deed will be required.

ROBERT GOODE, } Ex'rors.
TH. HARRIS, Jun. } of col. F. Goode, dec'd.

June 27th, 1803. 12aft10.

Note. The land will be sold all together or divided to suit purchasers. Possession, in any case to be given at Christmas, with liberty to sow small grain.

FOR SALE,

Two valuable TRACTS of LAND,

IN King William county, one on Mattapony river, containing about 800 Acres, and distant from Aylett's warehouse three miles; There is on this plantation a small dwelling house, with some few out houses; there is a tolerable good peach and apple orchard now bearing, beside about 500 young trees. There is also on this plantation available mill seat, and the land is excellent for wheat and corn. The other tract, about four miles distant from Hanover town, and six from Aylett's warehouse, containing 568 best acres, and is one of the forest plantations in the county. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a more particular description of the lands, as it is presumed no person will purchase without first viewing.

12aw tf

Robert Temple.

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, will be sold to the highest bidder for ready money at the Tavern of Moses Tredway in Powhatan county, on Saturday the 27th day of August next ensuing,

A TRACT OF LAND,

IN the county of Powhatan, or the lower part of Cumberland county, containing or said to contain four hundred Acres, be the same more or less, it being the same tract of land purchased from Josiah Thomson by the late Robert Gordon, and by him mortgaged to James Lyle of Manchester for securing the payment of one hundred and seventy-five pounds, five shillings and five pence, with legal interest from the date of the mortgage (October the 5th, 1784) and the costs expended by the plaintiff in the prosecution of his suit and carrying the same into execution. Also, Five Negro

SLAVES,

In the said mortgage, will be sold, if alive and can be found. The said Land to be sold with the reservation of any dower that the said Robert Gordon's widow may be by law entitled to.

By the Commissioners.

July 24th, 1803.

FOR SALE,

A PAIR OF

Young Sorrel HORSES,

AND a tolerable HACK. Terms may be known on application at the Bar of the Swan Tavern If not sold, it would be hired for any number of days.

HUGH J. CRAWFORD

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per the ship Ritson, from London, and now offers for sale, at his Medicine Store, a general assortment of

Medicine, Paints, Perfumery, &c.

THE whole of which were selected with particular attention by himself, and will be found fresh and of a superior quality. Having purchased them with money, he is enabled to dispose of them at reduced prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

Richmond, Feb. 8, 1803. 12awtf.

HUNGARS PARISH,

IN the county of Northampton and state of Virginia, having become vacant by the death of the late Rector, Dr. McCroskey, the Vestry of the Parish, through their Church Wardens, have an opportunity of offering to a Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, this valuable Glebe.

This Glebe, to which is annexed 12 valuable slaves, contains 1600 acres of land; has been managed with a fostering hand by the late occupant, and will be found by his successor in a state of neatness and repair highly honorable to his taste and attention. The improvements consist of a good old fashioned brick dwelling house, with all necessary out-houses, in good repair—an excellent garden, with orchards of various fruits, of choice selections. The situation, on the waters of the Chesapeake, is airy and healthy, and in point of beauty and convenience, exceeded by few in the state. The best evidence which can be offered of its value, is the handsome profits which have arisen to its occupant, from its possession. This Glebe having accrued to the Parish under the devise of an individual, the vestry are bound by the terms of that devise to induct a minister within six months from the death of the late incumbent, which will be on or before the 20th day of October. In the mean time, they will be ready to hear all those who wish to become candidates.

Richard Dunton, } Church
Nathaniel Holland, } Wardens.

June 14, 1803. 3m.

UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now in possession of that well known stand, so long and so justly considered the most elegible in town, for the purpose for which he intends it; its situation as a Coffee-House, stands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Post-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, must always render it an object to those gentlemen who have public business to transact, while its elevated situation in the most desirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who consult their own comfort. These local advantages joined to the strict attention which he intends always to bestow, will, he flatters himself, insure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it shall be his constant study to deserve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

FOR SALE,

MY TRACT OF LAND,

IN King and Queen county, and five miles above West Point, containing five hundred and twenty five acres, pleasantly situated on the banks of Mattapony River; the land is level, very productive, and one half thereof cleared, with a handsome and commodious brick dwelling house, and every necessary out house, in good condition, highly ornamented with Locust, Lombardy Poplar, &c. there are also valuable orchards of choice fruit, and several convenient springs of excellent water; there is no situation that receives more benefit from the water than this, which abounds with sorusses, and other wild fowl.—A further description is supposed to be unnecessary, as it is probable no person will purchase without seein the premises.

BENJAMIN HOOMES.

Point of View, July 1st, 1803. 4w

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their

SPRING GOODS,

with a choice assortmet of

IRISH LINEN;

Also, a few bales of best

TWILLED SACKING,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

May 14, 1803.

Will be Sold,

At Messrs. Taylor & Brown's Vendue Store, in the city of Richmond, on Tuesday the 2d August next,

SUNDRY ARTICLES OF

HOUSHOLD FURTITURE,

BELONGING to the estate of Peggy McCraw, dec'd. Six months credit will be given for all sums above twenty dollars, on receiving bond of the purchaser with approved security.

BEN. TOLER.

July 22, 1803. 3p.

FOR SALE,

THE TENEMENTS belonging to Col. JOHN STEELE, in the City of Richmond, which consists of three half acre lots, adjoining that of the Rev. John D. Blair's, in a desirable part of the City. On the premises is a dwelling house, with two rooms on a floor, a Kitchen and Stable, with a number of fruit and ornamental trees, situate on the corner lot, and on one of the other lots is a small dwelling house.

Proposals for the same, will be received by Archibald Blair, Esq. or the subscriber, (but if not contracted for previous to Saturday the 20th of August next, will on that day be sold at public auction) who is duly authorised to make satisfactory titles to the purchaser or purchasers.

Ro. Gamble,
attorney for
Col. John Steele.

Richmond, July 11, 1803.